



## RUTLAND HERALD.

THURSDAY, DEC. 10, 1863.

From the Daily of Dec. 9.

Waupaca, Wis., Nov. 1863.

EDITOR RUTLAND HERALD: The village of Waupaca, the County seat of Waupaca county, is situated a few miles westerly of Lake Winnebago, on the Waupaca, a branch of the Wolf River, and about six miles from its mouth, to which point steamboats run from Oshkosh, a city on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. Though beautifully located in the midst of charming lake, river, hill and forest scenery, which distinguish it from most villages, even in this charming region of the State, it is not my purpose now to use either the pencil of the painter or the language of the poet. In those respects, however, which constitute it a type of western villages, it is interesting to remark that though it is scarcely twenty years since the axe of the woodman was first laid to its forests, and even a less number since the Indian title was extinguished, the place now contains nearly two thousand inhabitants, a large number of stores filled in every department with the latest styles of goods, mills, sash and blind factories, four neat church edifices, a court house, and a weekly newspaper, with every outward indication and prospect of further rapid growth. That which, in the contemplation of western life, forces itself most unpleasantly upon the attention of a New Englander, is the comparative inconvenience of the average dwellings, and the general lack of tasteful adornment, both without and within. But this is the embryonic stage necessarily incident to pioneer life; and what is now rude or unseemly in architecture, or negligent in artificial decoration of the yard and the lawn, will soon give place to the model cottage, or the stately mansion, embowered in the midst of flowering shrubbery and fruitful trees. With this exception, which is of course quite marked, I do not think the general appearance—the *tout ensemble*—of a western village is very different from that of older eastern towns. In short, the style and arrangement of the buildings, both public and private, the utensils of agriculture, the vehicles of pleasure and of traffic, the fashion in dress, the hymns sung in church, the books used in school, the vernacular and even the provincialism, indicate most unmistakably that at least this portion of the West is an outgrowth, an offshoot, a child of New England.

In respect to her educational system, and especially her common schools, there are few States, old or new, that can boast so much as Wisconsin. I would be glad to speak of her school system somewhat in detail, but my limits will not allow of it. Normal schools are held annually in every county in the State, which every teacher is required by law to attend. A term of this school is just drawing to a close in this place. About eighty teachers, mostly young ladies, from every town in the county, have been in constant attendance. The common schools embrace three grades, and teachers are examined by an impartial and competent board, with the utmost thoroughness, and certificates given to them, licensing them to teach in the first, second, or third grade of schools, according to their respective qualifications, the standard of merit being fixed by law, or regulation of the Board of Education. Most of the winter schools are taught by females, the young men having either gone into the army or being otherwise more fully employed. The average wages paid female teachers, I am told, is twenty dollars per month.

The soil in this part of the State, especially on the margin of the rivers, is rather light and sandy, but not by any means unproductive. It feels the manure quick, and good crops are easily produced. Wheat, Indian corn, and potatoes, are the staples. The wheat is superior in quality, and produced farther south, and commands a higher price in market. The corn in this immediate vicinity is mostly soft and maple, but farther north I am told there are heavy forests of pine, and other valuable timber.

It is to be noted that all that portion of Wisconsin lying north of this place, which by the way is near the geographical centre of the State, has hitherto been without even a single railroad. But the iron rails are creeping into these northern woods, and the iron horse is in-

vading the recent haunts of savage life. The Oshkosh and Wausau Railroad Company was chartered in 1857, intersecting with the Chicago and Northwestern railroad at Menasha, situated at the foot of Lake Winnebago, running thence west, through the central portion of the State to the Mississippi river opposite St. Paul. The first section of this road, from Menasha to Waupaca, a distance of thirty-four miles is at this time about three-fourths graded, with a large force now at work to complete the remainder. It is expected that the road will be finished and in operation to this village in July or August next, when this line of road will extend into the northwest thirty-five miles in advance of any other road, and when completed to the Mississippi will be a link in the great through route to the east and west, for the commerce and merchandise of the northwest. Connecting with the Chicago and Northwestern railroad at Menasha, and the latter road having, the year past, been extended to Green Bay, will make one continuous line of road from Green Bay to St. Paul, a distance of three hundred miles. Thus the products of all the central and northern portions of Wisconsin and Minnesota can be shipped over the line of this road to Green Bay, and from there to Buffalo by water, saving from three to five hundred miles in each round trip over the routes now travelled by either Milwaukee or Chicago. As this road will, when completed be a rival and competing road with the La Crosse and Milwaukee railroad, the Milwaukeeans are very naturally hostile to it. But, making as it will, an advantageous connection with the Chicago and Northwestern railroad, the latter city is of course in favor of it, and Chicago capitalists are determined to put it through.

As one passes through the west there is much to attract his observation, but nothing leads the thoughts out so hopefully into the wide future of our country, as when, passing along some newly wrought highway, you hear the sound of the axe of the pioneer, the representative man of America, ringing sharply in the ear of the retiring savage, and see the smoke from his cabin fire curling gracefully upwards through the branches of huge trees. Hard is his task, and many are his privations, but in the language of the Count de Oultia, he can say:

"I have a loving memory always by me, Something to think of when I sit beside My hut, amidst the unheeded falling leaves, Of evenings, when my sorry work is done, Better so sit, so thinking, than in palaces— A thought of inextinguishable business Flung clinging to the soul!"

God bless the pioneer! He is planting our schools and churches in the wilderness, and causing it to bloom and blossom as the rose, making it a fit dwelling place for liberty, law and religion.

C. C. B.

### REBEL VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

A Chattanooga correspondent of the Cincinnati Times says: Some of the more intelligent prisoners are retreating to reason, and to-day we heard an officer asking on what terms the federals were willing to take the South back. He said they were tired of the war, and that nothing but their hatred of the Yankees and prejudice against them, led them to hold out as long as they had. He was satisfied that if the draft was enforced in January in the North, that the days of the confederacy were numbered. They must then choose between submission and extermination. The intelligent men of the South feel this, and know that the strongest power of the North has not yet been excited. Several of them spoke of the Northern elections and the way they had been deceived.

They were greatly astonished when told that the state of Ohio had given a majority of one hundred thousand against Vallandigham. It was not what they had been led to believe from some of the Northern papers and the other sources of information they had. Their hopes of disunion at the North, as well as foreign intervention, have waned, and they think the prospect of ultimate success to be poor indeed. These things will suggest themselves to every thinking mind, and their truth is beyond cavil.

WHERE JOHN MORGAN WENT.—Two of Morgan's men, arrested near Louisville, Ky., say that Morgan, with the other officers, got up a train at Columbus, within fifteen miles after he made his escape, and came on towards Louisville. They were detained, and slept in an old shed until the following night, when they started. They say that Morgan and the other officers were ahead of them, and that it was the intention of Morgan to cross the Cumberland river Wednesday night. It is rumored that Morgan is to have command of the different bands of guerrillas in Kentucky, all of whom will be concentrated on the south bank of the Cumberland river, and that as soon as they can be got together he will make a raid through the state, and probably strike the Louisville and Nashville railroad.

### A Speech by Magruder.

The following is an extract from a speech recently made by the rebel Magruder, in Texas, and reported in the Houston Telegraph. It is chiefly remarkable as a further proof of the Union sentiment prevailing to a considerable extent at the South. The object of his speech seems to have been to justify himself for certain "arbitrary" acts towards those in their (his hearers') midst, whom he calls "traitors," and he gives the following evidences of their "traitorous" sentiments:

"I have made some extracts from the correspondence of the traitors to whom I have alluded, and though they constitute but a small portion of the evidences against these men, nevertheless, they will suffice to show upon what I based my action. Before the news of the fall of Vicksburg was confirmed one of the parties removed uses this language in a letter—'I don't know how to be thankful enough for the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson.'"

"When some good citizen had said he thought he saw light ahead, one of these traitors immediately wrote to his friend—'I certainly see light ahead, when all such men as ( ) will have to stand before me ( ) judge, and pass the solemn test, that is, to take the oath of allegiance to the federal government, just to save their worthless lives and not a cent of their property.'"

"The federal prisoners have been visited by these men or their friends, and on speaking of them use such language as the following—'Two prisoners died—poor fellows, poor fellows, they can be killed in this way if not in a fair fight. Bank's arrival at Clear Creek could save the whole of them. I wish he would come.'"

"They talked in their correspondence of the fate of Charleston, and one of them predicts that 'the car of Juggernaut will soon roll through the streets of the devoted city,' and added, 'If I had the direction of it, it should move slow enough to give them all a chance for immolation.'"

"When the gallant Morgan was taken prisoner, one of these villains says: 'So Morgan has been really caught. I am glad it was no smaller man, though I wish it had been Jeff Davis himself.'"

"A Memphis paper was received by one of these men, giving an account of the Convention held at that place by the Union men, whereupon he indites the following paragraph in a communication to another conspirator:

"Oh, when can we have a convention in Houston? such a convention as was held in Memphis, and for the purpose therein described. I feel now that Tennessee is fairly reduced, and hope the military government will continue until the last squirm of rebellion is crushed out. Gov. Johnson is doubtless the man.'"

"They speak to each other of the rains being a Providential interposition to allow the enemy's gunboats to ascend our rivers, and talk confidently of the way to Houston as not difficult, and propose if a convention could be had, that the following resolution should be passed:

"Resolved, That we have played the game of secession and resistance out, and that we now propose to uniform ourselves in sackcloth and ashes, and be labeled exempt from this time forward. To pray God for His forgiveness, and to petition Old Abe for all the mercies he can vouchsafe us.'"

He further speaks of incendiary (Union) documents having been discovered, signed "Common Sense," "Vicksburg," etc., etc., and says these evidences of "traitorous" sympathies and intentions were perhaps not sufficient to convict the parties in civil court, but they were sufficient to justify him in arresting and imprisoning, or sending the writers out of the state.

### IMPORTANT STEAMSHIP MEETING IN BOSTON.

A meeting was held in Boston on the 3d of December to consider the expediency of establishing an American Line of Steamships between Boston and Liverpool. The first speaker was his Excellency Governor Smith of Vermont. He was followed by General Stark of New Hampshire, and others. It appeared that the present means of communication with Liverpool are altogether disproportionate to the wealth and importance of the city of Boston and inadequate to the requirements of its commerce; the European imports are reaching that city by the way of other cities, and that its exports of western produce, are seriously falling behind. The recent strengthening of the various rail connections with the West, the advantages offered by wharves, warehouses and elevators now completed at East Boston now completed, and the position Boston occupies before the country, concur in rendering of the first importance energetic action to establish this line of steamers. While Boston has only two steamers a month, New York has on an average one a day to and from Liverpool. Another and larger meeting is soon to be held to consider this subject.

Maj-Gen French has been relieved from his command in the Army of the Potomac and placed under arrest. His arrest is preliminary to charges of misconduct in the recent abortive affair at Mine Run.

### Local and State Items.

DEATH OF MAJOR JARVIS. Our readers will be pained to learn that Major Charles Jarvis of the Ninth Vermont Regiment is dead. We have yet learned none of the particulars of his death, except that he was shot by rebel guerrillas. His remains arrived at Fort Monroe, from Newbern, N.C., on Saturday last, and were expected by Gen. Stannard in New York on Monday. Major Jarvis was a son of Consul Jarvis, of Weatherfield. He entered the service as captain of Co. D, 9th regiment—his commission bearing date June 25th, 1862—and was not long ago promoted to the majority. He is added to the list of those who have died that their country might live.

GAS EXPLOSION. We learn from the New Orleans Era of the 22d ult., that a gas explosion took place in a building in that city occupied by Major Porter, provost marshal of New Orleans, Captain Hitchcock of the Ordnance department (both of the Seventh Vermont regiment and well known in this vicinity), Mr. D. L. Mudge of the Internal Revenue department, and others. Workmen had been refitting the gas fixtures, and had neglected to shut off the gas completely. The consequence was that as soon as a match was lighted, the gas exploded with a noise like an earthquake, and with a great amount of damage to the building. Mr. Mudge was stunned by a mass of plastering which struck him on the head. As the paper does not speak of any other casualties it is fair to presume that Major Porter and Captain Hitchcock escaped uninjured, though both were in their rooms at the time of the explosion.

CLOSE OF NAVIGATION. Navigation on Lake Champlain is closed from Whitehall to Port Henry. The steamers United States, Canada, America, Ethan Allen and Boston went into winter quarters on the 7th instant. The steamer Montreal will continue to run between Port Henry, Burlington and Plattsburg, making all the landings and connecting with the trains for Troy and Boston, and at Plattsburg with those for Montreal and Ogdensburg.

THE GREAT SANITARY FAIR. Contributions for the great Fair at Boston, from our state, should be sent to the care of J. W. Andrews, 246 Washington street, Room No. 6. Letters should be written a couple of days in advance informing him what boxes will be sent, etc. We notice that John Howe, Jr., has made a contribution of scales. Some of the railroads are carrying passengers to the Fair for half price. It is presumed that our Vermont railroads will not be behind the rest in their liberality.

DEATH OF MAJOR TOWNSELY.—The Brattleboro' Phoenix records the death at St. Louis, on the 16th ult., of Major Henry Townsley, formerly of Brattleboro'. He was the son of the late Hon. Calvin Townsley of Brattleboro', and entered the service as Captain of the 1st Missouri cavalry, and after a year's service was made Major. Having lost a limb and his health being impaired, he resigned in September last. He was a good officer and a popular man.

REMARKABLE IF TRUE. Atwater's Directory for 1864 (which is just published, and is, by the way, a valuable little book to every Vermontor) states that although the present aggregate length of railroads in this state is about 500 miles, and while some of them have been running fifteen years, with one or more daily passenger trains each way, yet it is believed that with the exception of two persons who lost their lives by a car being blown from the track near Manchester, no person has been killed or seriously injured inside of any passenger car in Vermont. This is a commentary on the management of our state railroads that is worth relating and remembering.—*Caledonian*.

THE RAILROAD THEFTS. The cases of the men charged with larceny from the cars, were up again yesterday, and were continued until Saturday next, excepting that of Daniel Talbot, who was discharged, there being no evidence whatever against him.

DETENTION. The Northern train, due here at a quarter before five, did not arrive till six. The delay was occasioned by a freight train getting off the track at Middlebury. There was no serious injury to persons or property.

CAPT. BROWN'S company have taken possession of the barracks which have been built for them at St. Albans. The buildings are fitted up in a very comfortable manner, and the men seem well pleased with them.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION. Remember the State Temperance Convention is to be held at Burlington on the 16th and 17th inst. A stirring meeting is expected.

THE ACCIDENT NEAR CANAAN.—The recent railroad accident just below Canaan, N. H., it seems, was caused by the removal of a rail from the track by some scoundrels. The Montpelier Journal says it is miraculous that the whole train was not precipitated down the embankment, instead of two cars from the centre of the train. Strange as it may seem the coupling broke between the baggage and passenger cars, and again between the second passenger and "sleeping" cars, so that while the two passenger cars, thus cut off, rolled down the embankment, the "sleeping car" passed over the space and regained the track beyond.

CONGRESSIONAL. The "opposition" members of the House could agree upon no candidate for speaker in their caucus, which accounts for their rather scattering vote. This "opposition" is made up of too many incongruous elements for harmonious working.

In the Union caucus, for nomination of a candidate for clerk, the following were named, all ex-representatives, viz: Messrs. Pherson of Pennsylvania, Buffington of Massachusetts, Samuel C. Fessenden of Maine, and Green Adams of Kentucky. The two first named received each thirty-two votes on the first ballot, Fessenden eighteen, and Adams fourteen. On the 5th ballot Mr. Buffington was nominated by four majority. Ira Goodenow of New York, the present door keeper, and W. S. King, the present postmaster, were nominated for the same positions, and N. G. Ordway of New Hampshire for sergeant-at-arms.

Among the Border State men, present at the Congressional Republican caucus, were Smithers of Delaware, Creswell, Davis and Thomas of Maryland, Whaley of West Virginia, Segar and Kitchen of East Virginia, Sanderson and Clay of Kentucky. None of the Border State men except from Missouri were in the democratic caucus.

In the arrangement of the committees of the House, it is expected that Hon. Thaddeus Stevens will be chairman of the committee on ways and means; Hon. John B. Alley, chairman of the committee on postal affairs, and Hon. Henry L. Dawes, chairman of the committee on elections.

In the Senate a debate was had on Monday, upon the admission of the West Virginia Senators, of which the following is an abstract:

Mr. Davis of Kentucky raised the question as to the right of the gentlemen from West Virginia to take their seats. He held there was, constitutionally and legally, no such state as West Virginia, and there could therefore be no Senator from such a state. His object was simply to put on record his objections. He did not believe that Virginia was like the polypus that could be separated into several segments, any yet live and have a separate being. He believed the old state to be intact, and that this whole thing is a flagrant violation of the constitution, and he therefore desired to take the ayes and nays on the admission of the alleged senators.

Mr. Foot asked what was the question before the body, and the President said there was none.

Mr. Davis then moved to refer the credentials of the gentlemen from West Virginia to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Trumbull said there was no such committee.

Mr. Hale said that when the credentials were presented the question was on receiving and reading and then qualifying the parties. In the case of Gen. Shields, senator from Minnesota, this was the course pursued and then the credentials were referred.

Mr. Fessenden said that he had made the motion in the case of Gen. Shields and the matter being referred, the committee subsequently reported. In this case a motion could be made to refer to a select committee.

Mr. Foot said the question had never been made as to the senators elect being sworn in.

The President said the usual practice was to present the credentials. A motion could then be made to qualify or the subject be postponed.

Mr. Fessenden said it was unnecessary to refer to a committee as the matter could be considered in the Senate.

After further debate, Mr. Davis, as a test question, moved that the oath of office be administered to the gentlemen from West Virginia, which was carried by yeas 36, nays 5; the yeas being Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Hendricks, McDougall and Powell.

GOV. SKYMOUR'S INFLUENCE WITH HIS PARTY. The Governor sent a letter to the Boole ratification meeting, exhorting the democracy to "preserve our ranks unbroken, and our local organizations unimpaired." The majority of the democracy did nothing of the kind. They paid no more heed to him than if he had been dead a twelvemonth. It is plain enough that the Governor is a man who has had his day.—*N. Y. Times*.

—Lord John Russell's wife had been a widow, a lady of dignified and ample proportion and presence. His lordship is of slender stature; hence he was called by the wits, the *widow's mate*.

—Geo. W. Curtis and "Political Infidelity," a new lecture for the winter, parted company a few days ago at Elmira, New York. Wonder if the thief will turn lecturer.

—The Hartford Times—the central organ of the copperhead party in Connecticut—expresses itself in favor of the enlistment of negroes in the armies of the United States. It recommends that the quota of Hartford be raised by procuring the whole number of colored volunteers, if possible.

### Musical Convention at Middle Granville.

MIDDLE GRANVILLE, Dec. 3. EDITOR RUTLAND HERALD: I take a moment this morning to inform you and the readers of the HERALD who are lovers of music and song, that the fifth convention under the auspices of the Union Musical Association, is now in session in this pleasant and hospitable village. The hands, hearts and homes of the citizens are extended wide for the reception and entertainment of the members from abroad. The convention opened Tuesday evening with about forty singers, and has increased in numbers to one hundred and fifty, and still they come.

This convention promises to be more attractive and successful than its predecessors, although they were regarded as eminently useful and contributed much to elevate the art of music in the community. The exercises are chiefly confined to the practice of church and secular music, interspersed with songs, solos, quartettes, trios, duets, etc. The whole under the direction of Prof. T. J. Cook, conductor, who excels in many respects, as a teacher, as well as pianist. He is assisted by Mrs. A. F. Abbott of Brooklyn, a celebrated soprano singer. Her presence and assistance add much to the character and popularity of the convention.

Thursday and Friday evenings will, without doubt, be the most attractive sessions during the progress of the convention, of the proceedings of which I may advise you in due time.

Yours hastily, S. W. S.

THE MUSICAL CONVENTION AT GRANVILLE. Editor Rutland Herald:—In accordance with my promise, I give you the proceedings of the grand concert, at Granville, on Thursday evening. The programme was conducted as indicated below, many parts of it being received with rounds of applause by an appreciative and delighted audience.

- 1st—Anthem—Sing O Heavens. Chorus.
- 2d—Quartette—Music a Blessing.—Messrs. Joslin and Poor; Misses Edgerton and Culver.
- 3d—Anthem—Praise the Name of the Lord. Solo and Chorus. Miss Edgerton, soprano; Messrs. Savage, tenor, Humphrey, base.
- 4th—Quartette—My Native Home.—Messrs. Scott and Savage; Misses Bebee and Carlton.
- 5th—Glee—The Hunter's Horn. Chorus.
- 6th—Violin Solo. Prof. Cook.
- 7th—Quartette—The Mariner Boy.—Messrs. Lyon and Button; Misses Button and Edgerton.
- 8th—Glee—The Morning Song. Chorus.
- 9th—From the Opera II Trovatore.—Mrs. Abbott.
- 10th—Sleighing Glee. Chorus.
- 11th—Instrumental piece, entitled Solitude, with variations. Piano. Prof. Cook.
- 12th—Song—Whistle my Lad and I'll come to you. Mrs. Abbott.
- 13th—Duett—From the Opera of Norma. Misses Edgerton and Culver.
- 14th—Glee—The Sailor to his Home. Chorus.
- 15th—Song—I have been reaming.—Mrs. Abbott.
- 16th—Glee—Hail Fairy Queen. Chorus.
- 17th—Instrumental—Sweet Home and Yankee Doodle with variations. Violin. Prof. Cook.
- 18th—Song—Coming through the Rye. Mrs. Abbott.

Six hundred names are now on the membership roll of the Association; one hundred and fifty were admitted at this convention. The following towns were represented, most of them largely, Granville, Bennington, Rutland, Manchester, Castleton, Putney, Pawlet, Middlebury, Rupert, Hebron, Brandon, Fairhaven, Whitehall, Cambridge, Salem, Hartford, and Fort Ann. The avails of the entire convention will exceed \$125, making the organization a self-sustaining one thus far.

S. W. S.

### THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON. A letter of the 28th ult. says:

"The rebel design of building a covered way and erecting a stockade upon the sea-face of Fort Sumter has been frustrated by Gen. Gillmore. The calcium light of Professor Grant is kept upon the ruins all night, and the rebel working parties are fired on when they appear. Two Calcium lights planted in Fort Putnam, (formerly Gregg), make a local illumination four times as brilliant as the full moon on the clearest night."

The Ironsides, beside her protection of rafts, which surround her on all sides to fend off torpedoes and cigar-steamer, is supplied with the calcium light. This is kept revolving all night, and is kept revolving all night, and sweeps the horizon for two miles in every direction with a broad belt of light. This precludes, of course, successful running of the blockade."

—A farmer on the Illinois prairie, to transfer his products to the seaboard, has to pay eighty per cent. of its value on wheat, thirty on pork, twenty on beef, and four on wool. It takes one bushel of wheat to send another to market; six bushels of corn to carry one to New York; while one pound of wool will send forty to the same market.